

General

City of Fresno – Alan Autry, Mayor

"The Valley is the food basket of the nation. The state must do everything humanly possible to eradicate this invasive species before it finds its way to the Valley. Nothing less than this, is putting our nation's food supply at risk." (Statement, 5/1/08)

California Association of Winegrape Growers – Karen Ross, President

"We wish eradication programs were not necessary because U.S. invasive pest exclusion programs were more effective at the ports of entry. But when eradication is required for pests like LBAM, the Administration is to be commended for designing a program that so carefully balances public health and environmental protection with maintaining economic productivity." (Statement, 4/25/08)

Tulare County Farm Bureau – Keith Watkins, President

"The controversy about Light Brown Apple Moth is about more than just a single pest. This is about how USDA and CDFA protect our nation from invasive pests. If we can't use a harmless pheromone – which doesn't cause actual harm to the moths – what can we use to eradicate unwanted pests like the LBAM? If we do not take immediate steps to eradicate this invasive pest, other states and other nations will not trust California to stop future pests. We must take appropriate measures to eradicate this pest, and do so efficiently and expeditiously in order to protect California's environment, natural habitat and agricultural communities." (Letter, 4/8/08)

California Grape and Tree Fruit League – Barry Bedwell, President

"It is vital that we support actions to protect against lasting damage to our food supply and we must recognize the reality that everyone, consumers, the environment and agriculture, suffers if CDFA does not provide successful in the effort to eradicate LBAM." (Statement, 3/12/08)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Bob Perkins, Executive Director

"The controversy over spraying synthetic pheromones to eradicate the light brown apple moth has been about trust as much as about protecting agriculture and the environment. California Secretary of Agriculture A. G. Kawamura is working hard to build public trust, and his success is a study in good government." (Statement, 10/29/07)

Fresno County Farm Bureau – Ryan Jacobsen, Executive Director

"Eliminating the light brown apple moth from California is critical to the agricultural economy and natural landscapes. We support CDFA's responsive efforts, in cooperation with our state leaders, towards eradicating this devastating insect." (Press release)

City of Capitola – Michael Termini, Mayor

"Please extend my sincere thanks to the Secretary for not only coming down to meet with us yesterday but also showing great strength and poise in the face of fire. I will continue to be a proponent of the plan and hope we can meet in the future in an environment where questions can be calmly asked and answered." (Email to CDFA, 10/4/07)

California Certified Organic Farmers – Peggy Miars, Executive Director

"The state is being extremely careful to choose non-toxic materials and to minimize spraying in key areas. We feel that the state is respecting the needs of organic farmers as well as the concerns of citizens. We're talking about the livelihood of thousands of organic farmers in the state who are terribly concerned about the impact of this moth." (Excerpt from Marilyn Dolan letter, 9/11/07)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Bill Hammond, President

"On behalf of Monterey County Farm Bureau, I write to convey our support for eradication of Light Brown Apple Moth and to encourage you to proceed with the eradication. Your plans for eradication correspond very well with our own carefully crafted policy on pest eradication. We understand that California is too often the entry point for invasive pests like Light Brown Apple Moth. California is the first line of defense for our nation's environment and food supply against this pest. We believe it is vital for you to fulfill your duty to eliminate this new pest before it spreads to other states and to other countries." (Letter, 9/7/07)

The Monterey County Herald

"...based on what is actually known, no matter where one falls on the faith-in-government scale, there is little or no reason to believe the material being sprayed will injure the public now or later. It's a biological control believed to be safer than almost any traditional pesticides...If you are worried now, you could have bigger things to worry about later." ("The Herald's View: Moth spray opposition overblown," 9/6/07)

The Monterey County Herald

"...there seems to be a much greater chance that if the spraying doesn't proceed, the voracious little moths will start causing severe damage to thousands of acres of crops in our area and beyond. There is a much greater chance that if that happens, state and federal agricultural officials will bring in chemicals much higher on the toxicity scale...There are those in the community who are appropriately concerned but who believe illogically that it's wise to always insist on no-risk solutions...Like most everyone else, we wish there was another way. But while there are times to draw the line, to go to court, to fight, this is a time when fighting makes little real sense because a victory now would only increase the chances of defeat later." ("No-risk solution not possible," 8/22/07)

Health***The Monterey County Herald***

"The core arguments against the spraying are that the state has not proved the need for spraying, at least from a scientific standpoint, and has not proved that the spray is safe.

Now, some of the same opponents are backing themselves into a scientific corner by arguing that the state should accept their views based on severely insufficient evidence." ("Report should put rest to moth spray concern," 4/13/08)

The Monterey County Herald

"Careful reading of the state's report (www.oehha.org/risk/pdf/LBAM041008.pdf) on the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Web site shows that this was not a case of state bureaucrats simply reviewing complaint forms gathered by the opponents and rejecting them as inconclusive. The team was made up of nine people, including a physician, three people with doctorates and two veterinarians. Its work was reviewed by a team of nine, including three physicians and four people with doctorates. It analyzed the complaints in depth by location and time, looking for areas of commonality, and found little or nothing to support the argument that the spray is dangerous." ("Report should put rest to moth spray concern," 4/13/08)

San Francisco Chronicle

"The state study also noted most of the reports – even those requiring medical attention – were consistent with rates of common respiratory problems." ("Health Experts can't Link Spraying to Illness," 4/11/08)

Central Valley Business Times

"The most commonly reported symptoms were eye, skin or respiratory irritation that could be consistent with a variety of possible causes, such as allergies, pollen or the common cold." ("No Link Proven Between Illness and LBAM Spraying," 4/10/08)

San Mateo County Times

"There is no conclusive link between Light Brown Apple Moth spraying and illness complaints last fall in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties." ("Illness Not Linked to Coastal Apple Moth Spraying," 4/10/08)

California Association of Professional Scientists – Patty Valez, President

"The report released by the joint health departments revealed that there is no link between the Light Brown Apple Moth spraying program and reported symptoms. In fact, it underscores the importance of a sound scientific evaluation in what has turned into a controversial but important aerial spraying program." ("State Can't Establish Link Between Spray, Illness," *Monterey County Herald*, 4/10/08)

California Association of Professional Scientists – Patty Valez, President

"The most important finding the public can take from today's report is to rely on sound science that includes factual information on health and safety issues." ("State Can't Establish Link Between Spray, Illness," *Monterey County Herald*, 4/10/08)

California Grower Foundation – Rebecca Barlow, President

"We recognize and appreciate Secretary Kawamura's personal commitment to educate and inform the people of California about this pest. We thank the state for their hard work and continued positive progress." (Press Release, 4/10/08)

California Citrus Mutual – Joel Nelson, President

"We empathize with those who are afraid of any eradication program, but ask that they educate themselves and shut the door on the false information that the Central Coast has been inundated with." (Statement, 4/10/08)

California Grape and Tree Fruit League – Barry Bedwell, President

"We all stand to benefit greatly as we move forward...to prevent the further spread of this pest which would cause damage not only to producers of California's food supply but to consumers and the environment as well." (Statement, 4/10/08)

Monterey Farm Bureau – Jason Smith, President

"We must eradicate this invasive pest to protect our natural environment and to sustain our rural economy. The light brown apple moth threatens to infest our forests, natural vegetation, urban landscapes and farms. If unchecked, the moth would damage native plants and would undermine our efforts to reduce pesticide use and improve water quality. It would raise international trade restrictions, erecting barriers to our farm exports and further weakening our rural economy." (Press Release, 4/10/08)

Monterey Farm Bureau – Jason Smith, President

"This is far more than a farm pest. The light brown apple moth will also harm home gardens and the Central Coast's pristine natural environment...Other states and nations must be convinced that California is committed to eradication." (Press Release, 4/10/08)

UC Davis Department of Environmental Toxicology – Dr. Ronald Tjeerdema, Chair

"Looking at the ingredients, I don't see anything of concern. The Department of Food and Agriculture should be commended for using pheromones and not traditional pesticides." ("Report: Moth spray not a likely cause of Monterey Peninsula illnesses," *The Salinas Californian*, 11/20/07)

Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) – Mary-Ann Warmerdam, Director

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) – Joan Denton, Director

"In summary, the toxicity data on the pheromone active ingredients, as well as on microencapsulated pheromone product formulations, suggest that exposure to a high dose of airborne Checkmate microencapsulate particles could cause eye, skin, or respiratory irritation. The application rates were extremely low, and it is likely that exposure occurred at levels below those that would be expected to result in health effects. Measured deposition rates fell below the proposed rate of 20 grams active ingredient per acre." (Letter to Secretary Linda Adams, Cal-EPA; Secretary Kim Belshe, California Health and Human Services Agency; and Secretary A.G. Kawamura, CDFA; 11/16/07)

California Association of Professional Scientists – Dr. Gerald Pollack, Ph.D

“...there is little likelihood of any adverse effects to people from the spraying. The characteristics of the [pheromone] allow the use of...low application rates.... I have also looked at the use of the carrier for the pheromone. Again, the overall levels of application are very low and the toxicity is also low...the likelihood of any adverse effects due to exposure to the carriers are very low and below a level of health concern.” (Statement, 10/16/07)

Monterey County Health Department – Dr. Hugh Stallworth, M.D., M.P.H., Division Chief and Health Officer

“Two things confound the possibility that symptoms are caused by spraying. One is that September is a month when allergies are either continuing or starting to kick up. And this is the time of year when kids go back to school, and we tend to see upper respiratory infections that kids are sharing or bringing home.” (“City Council votes to try to stop moth spraying,” *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 10/10/07)

California Environmental Protection Agency – Carol Monahan-Cummings, Chief Counsel of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

“At this point, the available information indicates to us that there is minimal health risk from the proposed application of Checkmate, the light brown apple moth pheromone.” (Email to Ms. Davi, Monterey Asst. Attorney, 9/19/07)

Monterey County Health Department – Dr. Hugh Stallworth, M.D., M.P.H., Division Chief and Health Officer

“This material does not appear to be toxic to people, pets or plants. I would be surprised if we see any symptoms either in the short run or the long run.” (“Anti-moth spraying may not be over: Weather could prevent completion of application,” *Monterey County Herald*, 9/12/07)

Foodsafe Program, UC Davis – Dr. Carl Winter, Toxicologist and Director

“This really is a benign pest control agent. It is much safer than commonly used home cleaning and home pest control products. In fact, as humans, our bodies are unable to recognize and/or even react to pheromones produced by insects.” (Excerpt from Marilyn Dolan letter, 9/11/07)

Grower-Shipper Association of Central California – James Bogart, President & General Counsel

“We would like to acknowledge the concerns of residents in Monterey County who are not familiar with this environmentally friendly version of pest control and encourage CDFA to continue educational outreach to the community....The potential damage of LBAM to Monterey County agriculture and the local economy could be devastating. But, the Grower-Shipper Association also understands the concerns of residents. This is why we support the simple 'fix' of applying a non-toxic pheromone instead of a traditional pesticide to combat this pest. It's the right decision and we strongly support your decision to release this pheromone product in Monterey County.” (Letter, 9/6/07)

Environment**Fresno County Farm Bureau**

“This pest management tool [pheromones] is widely used in the Valley by fruit producers, including organics, as part of integrated pest management practices for crop-specific pests... Pheromones are an alternative to chemical treatments.” (Statement, 4/24/08)

Tulare County Farm Bureau – Keith Watkins, President

“Synthetic moth pheromone is the anticipated, primary tool for eradication and we support you taking every necessary step to implement this effective solution. This material doesn't kill the moth... They [pheromones] do not harm other species such as butterflies, pollinators and beneficial insects. For anyone concerned, the eradication program was designed by the Technical Working Group (TWG) and is under constant scientific review. The TWG is a group of global scientific experts appointed by the USDA to advise and evaluate California's LBAM infestation. Their eradication program is based on published and peer-reviewed research, as well as TWG's career and academic experiences.” (Letter, 4/8/08)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Jason Smith, President

“Eradication is the only option. This is far more than a farm pest. The light brown apple moth will also harm home gardens and the Central Coast’s pristine natural environment.” (Press release, 3/13/08)

California Horticultural Society

“Procreation is not an option if we are to protect our gardens and the rich California agricultural industry. We are in a war. We can not let this insect get a holdfast.” (Newsletter, August 2007)

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary – Paul Michel, Superintendent

“From the outset, we have appreciated the importance of stopping the spread of invasive species and CDFA’s use of a pheromone based product over a traditional pesticide. Since the initial spraying in September, we have arranged for 48-hour acute toxicity tests using mussel embryos to be conducted at the University of California at Davis’ Granite Canyon Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory. These tests indicate that the product is non-toxic to marine life.” (Letter, 10/5/07)

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection – Crawford Tuttle, Chief Deputy Director

“If the apple moth were to become established, it would undoubtedly encounter and feed on many new hosts, including some native plants that are threatened or endangered. The risk to California’s natural environment is significant... Pheromone treatments are most effective at controlling small populations; such as is currently the situation for the light brown apple moth in California. Their low toxicity, effectiveness at low doses, and high target specificity make pheromones an extremely safe treatment option. We know of no other eradication treatment options that would be safer and equally effective. Based on the information reviewed by CAL FIRE, I believe that the CDFA, in cooperation with the USDA, by its use of pheromone for mating disruption, has designed the most environmentally benign program possible for the eradication of this potentially very harmful insect... Because of the potential environmental and economic impacts of this pest, CAL FIRE supports CDFA’s eradication program as a prudent and justified response.” (Excerpts from a letter to Assemblyman Laird, 10/2/07)

California Department of Parks and Recreation – Ruth Coleman, Director

“In the absence of its native predators and parasites, LBAM could easily explode through California forests causing yet another wave of dead trees and shrubs and the associated costs... The Department of Parks and Recreation strongly supports the efforts of the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the US Department of Agriculture to eradicate LBAM before it becomes permanently established. Weighed against the tremendous long-term cost and toxic pesticide exposure that Californians will have to endure if forced to live with a permanently established population of LBAM, the risk of human injury from exposure to the target-specific insect pheromones Checkmate ORL-F and Checkmate LBAM-F or localized treatments of the insect-specific, biological control bacteria Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) does not appear significant.” (Letter to Assemblyman Laird, 9/12/07)

UC Davis Integrated Pest Management – Dr. Frank Zalom, Extension Specialist

“A pheromone is not a pesticide in the sense that it is not intended to kill the pest. Rather, it is a very specific scent that an insect produces to communicate with a potential mate. When applied for pest control, a pheromone works by confusing only the target insect, which prevents it from mating so the species cannot reproduce. Pheromones are naturally occurring in the environment and are produced by most insects, so we are exposed to them every day. Most entomologists consider pheromone mating disruption as a positive approach to controlling pests that does harm to the community or the environment.” (Excerpt from Marilyn Dolan letter, 9/11/07)

Alliance for Food and Farming – Marilyn Dolan, Executive Director

“Since our information gathering shows that this application will be administered in a safe and environmentally friendly manner and because of the potential damage from light brown apple moth to crops, home gardens and native plant species, the Alliance for Food and Farming strongly supports the decision to release this pheromone product in Monterey County.” (Letter, 9/11/07)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

"Based upon low toxicity in animal testing and expected low exposures to humans, no risk to human health is expected from the use of these pheromones." (Excerpt from Marilyn Dolan letter, 9/11/07)

California Association of Nurseries and Garden Centers – Robert Falconer, Executive Vice President

"We believe that the application of a mating disruption pheromone presents the least risk, most sustainable method of lessening the impact of LBAM...Another reason we believe this is the right course of action is that, in the long term, the application of the pheromone now will result in less pesticide use in the future. If the LBAM population is allowed to increase and spread there will be increased pesticide applications for the purpose of general control by nurseries, farmers, landscape maintenance firms and homeowners." (Letter, 9/7/07)

California Certified Organic Farmers – Peggy Miars, Executive Director

"We very much appreciate the fact that CDFA chose the least toxic and most environmentally friendly option available...Thank you for hosting discussions with residents on this topic and for considering the impact of pesticides upon organic farmers. We believe that CDFA has been responsive and considerate of the community's concerns, protective of the area's special environmental circumstances, and respectful of the needs of organic farmers." (Letter, 9/7/07)

Kansas University – Dr. Chip Taylor, Entomology Professor and Monarch Butterfly Specialist

"It would appear that the spraying is not an immediate threat to the monarchs at Pacific Grove." (Secretary Kawamura letter to Mayor Cort of Pacific Grove, 9/6/07)

California Department of Pesticide Regulation – Dr. Jay Schreider, Primary Toxicologist, Medical Toxicology Branch and David Kim, Environmental Scientist, Environmental Monitoring Branch

"Considering the low application rate and low toxicity of this class of compounds, DPR believes the proposed applications can be performed with minimal risk to the environment and public health, and no environmental monitoring is needed for any of the application methods described on the labels." (DPR Internal Memorandum, "ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING RECOMMENDATION FOR SYNTHETIC PHEROMONE TREATMENTS TO ERADICATE THE LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH", 8/27/07)

KSBW Channel 8

"The bad news: lost in all the hubbub and people ready to head for the hills is the fact that long-time environmentalists will calmly tell you that this proposed use of pheromone is exactly what they and concerned scientists worked long and hard for to replace pesticides." ("Editorial: Light Brown Apple Moth Hubbub," 8/24/07)

US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service – David M. Pereksta, Assistant Field Supervisor

"We concur with your determination that the proposed application of the LBAM pheromone is not likely to adversely affect the species listed above because:

1. The pheromone is specific to LBAM and would not cause a response from the Smith's blue butterfly, nor disrupt its breeding.
2. The pheromone as very low toxicity at the levels it would be applied and would not adversely affect any of the listed animal species that come into contact with it.
3. The CDFA proposes to avoid spraying the pheromone over open water.
4. The pheromone is sensitive to ultraviolet radiation and oxidation, and would break down rapidly in terrestrial and aquatic environments."

(Letter, 8/15/07)

Economic

Tulare County Farm Bureau – Keith Watkins, President

“Any county that becomes infested with LBAM faces a mandatory quarantine to prove their product is “free from the moth” and qualified to export. These quarantines negatively impact growers/producers with delays and increased costs, which could have a ripple effect on our food supply – negatively affecting our farmers’ markets, restaurants, grocery stores and ultimately the consumer. Quarantine restrictions can also hinder export opportunities and interstate commerce, as demonstrated by the actions of Mexico and Canada. California agricultural exports to these two countries totaled more than \$2.4 billion in 2006.”

(Letter, 4/8/08)

California Citrus Mutual – Joel Nelsen, President

“...actions by trading partners to reduce our ability to export into their countries supports the wisdom of a viable eradication effort... Protecting our environment, the health of our citizens and a major component of our economy is being achieved and I, for one, am extremely appreciative of this effort.” (Statement, 3/31/08)

California Farm Bureau Federation – Doug Mosebar, President

“Other places don’t want the moth, and they’ll clamp down on our farmers to make sure that it doesn’t move. The trading restrictions pose a particular burden for organic farmers and for small-scale farms and nurseries that sell products in Canada and Mexico.” (Press release, 3/12/08)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Jason Smith, President

“It’s understandable that other countries don’t want this moth, and they will restrict our farm products to keep the moth out. This is a real difficulty for organic farmers and small-scale farmers.” (Press release, 3/13/08)

California Chamber of Commerce

“The California Chamber of Commerce is urging members to join a coalition to protect California’s food supply, environment and economy from the destructive light brown apple moth... Tourism and dozens of other industries are affected... Failure to act quickly invites substantial environmental and economic impacts.” (Member Alert, 3/7/08)

Santa Cruz Farm Bureau – Steve Bontadelli, President

“...the consequences of this pest will be severe, not only for our area, but the entire state as a whole... As our state budget continues to dwindle, now is the time to work to eradicate this threat. Now is the time to focus efforts to look at several eradication methods that are environmentally responsible, yet effective, and help to protect all of our life systems.” (Letter to the editor. Santa Cruz Sentinel, January 2008)

Santa Cruz Sentinel Staff Report

“Independent experts have weighed in and said that the active ingredients are benign, and that the spraying would carry with it little risk for the public. What’s worth remembering is that the apple moths themselves pose a huge risk to the local agricultural community, and to the jobs and well-being of a big number of local residents. We hope that some reasonable members of the public will make their wishes known to local officials, and support them in doing the best thing for the largest number of people—ensuring that the spraying program continue, and that it will fight back against the worsening apple moth problem.” (Excerpts from “As We See It: It’s time to allow spraying,” 10/24/07)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Bill Hammond, (former) President

“We applaud you for your willingness to meet with local officials and residents to answer their concerns... We understand that California is too often the entry point for invasive pests like LBAM. California is the first line of defense for our nation’s environment and food supply against this pest. We believe it is vital for you to fulfill your duty to eliminate this new pest before it spreads to other states and other countries.” (Letter, 9/7/07)

Santa Cruz County Superior Court Ruling

City of Fresno – Alan Autry, Mayor

"This decision puts the Valley's entire agricultural community at risk, which could mean billions of dollars in devastating losses to our economy. I strongly support the Department of Food and Agriculture's plan to seek an expedited appeal of this ruling." (Statement, 5/1/08)

California Association of Winegrape Growers – Karen Ross, President

"We applaud Secretary Kawamura for moving to swiftly appeal this decision. Pest eradication is about biological systems that do not respond to court decrees. This eradication program must stop the spread of the light brown apple moth not only to other counties in California but also to other states across the nation." (Statement, 4/25/08)

City of Orange Cove, Fresno County – Victor Lopez, Mayor

"...a court ruling rendered in Santa Cruz County Superior Court greatly undermines protection against invasive pests which could ultimately spread to the San Joaquin Valley and lose the fruit basket of the world if this threat is unchecked." (Press Release, 4/25/08)

Los Angeles County Farm Bureau

"This ruling is not only important for Los Angeles' nursery, vegetable and fruit tree farmers, but [LBAM] will also be an invasive pest to home gardens and our state's natural environment." (Press Release, 4/24/08)

California Citrus Mutual – Joel Nelsen, President

"Once again the administration is taking all the appropriate steps to protect the health and welfare of our citizens, environment and economy as it relates to the LBAM eradication program and we applaud their effort. Unfortunately a judge's decision rendered this good-faith effort moot as his decision places bureaucracy before health, welfare and the eradication." (Letter, 4/24/08)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Jason Smith, President

"California agriculture has been jeopardized by a court ruling that undermines protection against invasive pests... If our state and national pest prevention system can be vetoed by a local court, we will have no protection at all." (Press Release, 4/22/08)

California Grape and Tree Fruit League – Barry Bedwell, President

"In reality, inaction is not a viable option in the challenge to eradicate the Light Brown Apple Moth. In dealing with invasive pests, time is of the essence, and this decision would set an unacceptable precedent for the future." (Letter, 4/22/08)

California Tomato Growers Association – Ross Siragusa, President

"By the time the suggested study is completed, the moth may have spread to other sensitive areas causing enormous economic damage which may necessitate the use of pesticides as opposed to the environmentally benign pheromone." (Letter, 4/24/08)

Agricultural Council of California – Donald Gordon, President

"Unnecessary delays will undoubtedly lead to a further spreading of the infestation and make eradication efforts even more difficult." (Letter, 4/24/08)

Wine Institute

"Wine Institute supports Secretary Kawamura's prompt decision to appeal the Santa Cruz court ruling. Complying with the California Environmental Quality Act is of the utmost importance. For decades, the development of environmental documentation has occurred concurrently with the swift implementation of pest eradication and containment efforts to protect California's economy and environment." (Letter, 4/24/08)

Fresno County Farm Bureau

"The state needs the ability to act quickly on invading pests and diseases before populations grow too large to manage and they become a greater threat to the environment, the economy and human health." (Statement, 4/24/08)

Possible Statewide Quarantine

Western Growers Association – Wendy Fink-Weber, Director of Communications

"Today's court ruling delaying the Light Brown Apple Moth eradication program might take us one step closer to a statewide quarantine that would have severe economic consequences throughout California." (Press Release, 4/24/08)

California Farm Bureau Federation – Rayne Thompson, Director of International Trade & Plant Health

"The state needs the ability to act quickly on invading pests and disease before populations grow too large to manage and they become a greater threat to the environment, the economy and human health... Other California counties, other states and other nations don't want the moth, and to make sure they don't get it, they clamp down on farmers in the infested areas." (Press Release, 4/24/08)

Monterey County Farm Bureau – Jason Smith, President

"If we wait for more crop damage it could be too late to eradicate this pest. This is why we have an approved process to detect, identify and eradicate unwanted pests as soon as possible." (Press Release, 4/22/08)